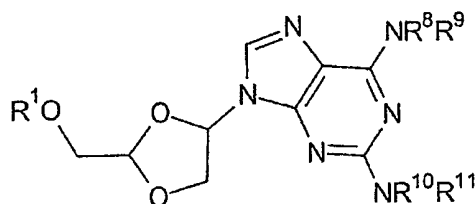


**Method for the production of OH-protected [4-(2,6-diamino-9H-purin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methanol derivatives**

5 The invention relates to a method for the production of [4-(2,6-diamino-9H-purin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methanol derivatives comprising a protective group  $R^1$  on the hydroxyl group (abbreviated below to hydroxyl protective group or "OH-protected") of the general  
 10 formula (1), where the radicals  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are independently of one another hydrogen or an amino protective group.



15 Formula (1)

Nucleosides and nucleoside analogs represent an important class of substances having antiviral activity. Examples of nucleoside analogs showing  
 20 activity against HIV are 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (AZT) and 2',3'-dideoxycytidine (ddC). Because of various effects, but especially because of the occurrence of resistances, more modern substances with a modified profile of action have been developed.

25

The nucleoside analogs which have proved to be particularly advantageous are those comprising a 1,3-oxathiolane ring such as, for example, lamivudine (3TC) and coviracil (FTC) or a 1,3-dioxolane ring such as  
 30 [(2R,4R)-[4-(2,6-diamino-9H-purin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methanol (abbreviated below to "(-)-DAPD").

The synthesis of such nucleoside analogs by reacting the nucleobase or its synthetic precursor with the

sugar unit in the presence of a Lewis acid now represents a standard reaction known in the art. If a silylated nucleobase is used therein, the reaction is known as the "silyl Hilbert-Johnson reaction"  
5 [H. Vorbrüggen, G. Hoefle, Chem. Ber. 1981, 114, 1256-1268].

The Lewis acids used are, besides metal halides and alcoholates and transition metal halides and  
10 alcoholates, such as, for example,  $\text{SnCl}_4$ ,  $\text{TiCl}_4$  or  $\text{TiCl}_2(\text{OiPr})_2$ , frequently also silyl derivatives of perfluoro sulfonic acids such as, for example, trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate or trialkylsilyl halides such as, for example,  
15 iodotrimethylsilane.

It is assumed that the mechanism in the case of ribose derivatives (i.e. 2'-substituted sugar units) involves the formation of a cation from the sugar unit  
20 comprising a leaving group in position 1', such as, for example, acetate, by the neighboring group effect under the influence of the Lewis acid, which cation reacts in the second step with the silylated nucleobase. In the case of silyl halides such as iodotrimethylsilane,  
25 WO 01/58894 postulates initial replacement of the leaving group by halide such as, for example, iodide. The iodine compound which is formed is then reacted with the silylated nucleobase.

30 Nucleoside analogs comprising 2,6-diaminopurine as base are normally synthesized by initially introducing 2,6-dichloropurine or 2-amino-6-chloropurine as base precursor, and the chlorine atom(s) being converted into amino groups in a later step. This can take place  
35 directly by reaction with ammonia or in two steps by reaction with azide to give the diazida derivative and subsequent catalytic hydrogenation to give the diamino derivative. The direct reaction with ammonia takes place only poorly to afford very low yields. The azide

variant has the disadvantage that two reaction steps are necessary. The great disadvantage of both methods is, however, that the use of the very costly 2,6-dichloropurine or 2-amino-6-chloropurine makes the reaction economically uninteresting. In addition, because of the higher molecular weights of the precursors it is necessary to employ in the described reaction variants about 1.25 kg of dichloropurine or 1.13 kg of aminochloropurine instead of 1 kg of diaminopurine (assuming identical yields).

WO 97/21706 describes a method for producing  $\beta$ -nucleoside analogs having a 1,3-dioxolane ring, where a purine or pyrimidine base is reacted at temperatures below  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  with a 1,3-dioxolane unit which comprises a halogen atom as leaving group. The dioxolane unit is in this case preferably prepared from the corresponding acetoxy derivative by reaction with iodotrimethylsilane or diiodosilane.

Reference is made in this connection in particular to the high stereoselection when carried out at low temperatures. This method has the disadvantage that it relies on low-temperature reactions, since particularly high stereoselectivities ( $\beta:\alpha$  isomer ratio) are described at a reaction temperature of  $-78^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Use of 2,6-diaminopurine as base in this method results in only poor yields or numerous byproducts (cf. Comparative Example 5). In addition, because of the low reactivity of diaminopurine, the low reaction temperatures which are, according to the teaching of WO 97/21706, necessary to achieve high stereoselectivities are a great technical disadvantage of the method because they necessitate very long reaction times ( $> 24$  h).

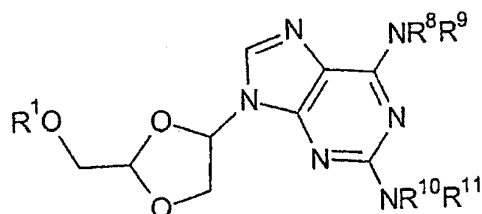
WO 01/58894 describes the production of DAPD and its enantiomers by applying the method disclosed in WO 97/21706 to the reaction of 4-acetoxy-2-benzoyloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane with 2-amino-6-

chloropurine (carried out at  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). The product which has been purified by column chromatography and has a  $\beta:\alpha$  isomer ratio of 2.3:1 is then converted by reaction with methanolic ammonia and subsequent column chromatography into DAPD with a  $\beta:\alpha$  isomer ratio of 2:1. The disadvantage here is once again the use of costly 2-amino-6-chloropurine and the repeated employment of column chromatography.

The invention was based on the object of providing a cost-effective method which is easy to implement industrially for producing OH-protected [4-(2,6-diamino-9H-purin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methanol derivatives in racemic or optically pure form, which is based on the direct reaction of 2,6-diaminopurine or of a mono- or polysilylated 2,6-diaminopurine or derivatives thereof.

It has now been found, surprisingly, that direct reaction of 2,6-diaminopurine or of a mono- or polysilylated 2,6-diaminopurine or derivatives thereof takes place with high chemical yields and, where appropriate, high stereoselectivity without elaborate purification steps when at least one auxiliary in the form of a 1,3-dicarbonyl compound or of a silylated derivative of a 1,3-dicarbonyl compound is present in the reaction mixture during the glycosylation reaction.

The invention relates to a method for the production of compounds of the general formula (1)

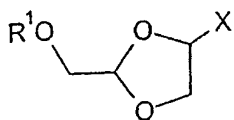


Formula (1)

where

5  $R^1$  is a hydroxyl protective group and  
 $R^8, R^9, R^{10}, R^{11}$  are independently of one another  
selected from the group comprising hydrogen or an amino  
protective group

10 by reacting a compound of the general formula (2)



Formula (2)

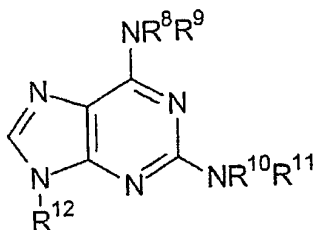
where

15

X is a leaving group,

with a 2,6-diaminopurine derivative of the general  
formula (5)

20



Formula (5)

where

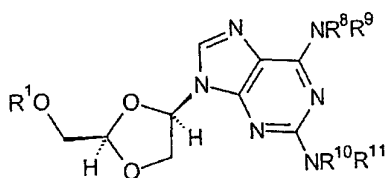
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$R^{12}$  is a silyl radical,

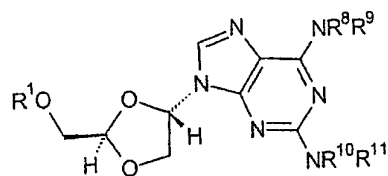
in the presence of a Lewis acid, characterized in that  
a 1,3-dicarbonyl compound or a silylated derivative of  
30 a 1,3-dicarbonyl compound is additionally present.

It is possible by the method of the invention to employ cost-effective 2,6-diaminopurine derivatives directly as precursors in a reaction which can easily be implemented industrially without the need to carry out the reaction under low temperature conditions which are difficult to implement industrially, or removing unwanted byproducts from the resulting crude products by subsequent elaborate workup methods.

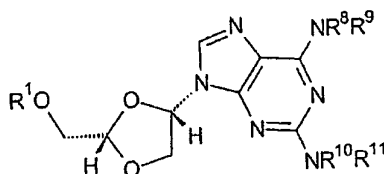
The method of the invention can moreover be used to produce racemic compounds of the general formula (1) and to produce optically pure products of the general formula (1) with the optical configurations of the general formulae (1a), (1b), (1c) and (1d).



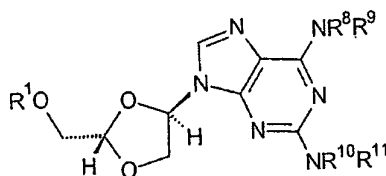
Formula (1a)



Formula (1b)



Formula (1c)



Formula (1d)

The method can be carried out with high stereoselectivity through the choice of precursors having an appropriate optical configuration.

The method of the invention is particularly suitable for producing products having the optical configuration of the general formula (1a).

The hydroxyl protective group  $R^1$  can in this connection be selected from all OH protective groups known and suitable to the skilled worker; a selection of suitable

OH protective groups is described in particular in T.W. Greene, P.G.M. Wuts, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Wiley 1991, pp. 10-117.

- 5 The hydroxyl protective groups  $R^1$  are preferably selected from the group comprising acyl radicals, alkyl radicals, alkoxyalkyl radicals, arylalkyl radicals, arylalkoxyalkyl radicals or silyl radicals.
- 10 Acyl radicals for  $R^1$  are moreover preferably derived from an aromatic or aliphatic carboxylic acid having from 2 to 20 C atoms, particularly preferably from the group comprising benzoyl-, n-butyryl-, isobutyryl- (2-methylpropionyl-), pivaloyl-, propionyl- and acetyl-.
- 15 Alkyl radicals for  $R^1$  preferably consist of from 1 to 20 C atoms, with particular preference for radicals from the group comprising methyl-, ethyl- and propyl-.
- 20 Alkoxyalkyl radicals for  $R^1$  preferably consist of from 1 to 20 C atoms, with particular preference for radicals from the group comprising methoxymethyl-, 1-ethoxyethyl- and 2-methoxyethoxymethyl-.
- 25 Arylalkyl radicals for  $R^1$  preferably consist of from 1 to 20 C atoms, with particular preference for radicals from the group comprising benzyl-, 4-methoxybenzyl- and triphenylmethyl-.
- 30 Arylalkoxyalkyl radicals for  $R^1$  moreover preferably consist of from 1 to 20 C atoms, with particular preference for radicals from the group comprising benzyloxymethyl- and 4-methoxybenzyloxymethyl-.
- 35 Silyl radicals for  $R^1$  may comprise on the Si atom generally aliphatic and/or aromatic substituents having in each case from 1 to 20 C atoms, in particular having in each case from 1 to 10 C atoms. Preferred radicals are those from the group comprising trimethylsilyl-,

triethylsilyl-, triisopropylsilyl-, tert-butyl-  
butyldimethylsilyl- and tert-butylphenylsilyl-.

5 The leaving group X is defined according to J. March,  
"Advanced Organic Chemistry", 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Wiley 1985,  
pp. 179 and 310 et seq. as part of a substrate molecule  
which is eliminated during a reaction. A leaving group  
that carries away the electron pair of the cleaved bond  
is called a nucleofuge.

10

Leaving groups X are preferably selected from the group  
comprising halogen, acyloxy radical, alkylsulfonyloxy  
radical, arylsulfonyloxy radical, alkoxy radical or  
aryloxy radical.

15

Halogens for X are preferably iodine or bromine, with  
particular preference for iodine.

20

Acyloxy radicals for X moreover preferably consist of  
from 1 to 20 C atoms, with particular preference for  
radicals from the group comprising acetoxy-,  
benzoyloxy-, propionyloxy-, n-butyryloxy- and  
trifluoroacetoxy-. Acetoxy- is very particularly  
preferred.

25

Alkylsulfonyloxy radicals for X moreover preferably  
consist of from 1 to 20 C atoms, with particular  
preference for radicals from the group comprising  
methanesulfonyloxy-, trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy- and

30

nonafluorobutylsulfonyloxy-.

35

Arylsulfonyloxy radicals for X moreover preferably  
consist of from 1 to 20 C atoms, with particular  
preference for radicals from the group comprising p-  
toluenesulfonyloxy-(tosyl-), p-bromobenzenesulfonyloxy-  
and p-nitrobenzenesulfonyloxy-.

Alkoxy radicals for X moreover preferably consist of  
from 1 to 20 C atoms, with particular preference for



radicals from the group comprising methoxy- and ethoxy-.

5 Aryloxy radicals for X moreover particularly preferably consist of from 1 to 20 C atoms, with particular preference for radicals from the group comprising phenoxy-, 4-nitrophenoxy- and 2,4,6-trinitrophenoxy-

10 The 2,6-diaminopurine derivative of the general formula (5) which is employed as precursor comprises at least one silyl radical  $R^{12}$  on the nitrogen atom in position 9, and optionally further silyl radicals on the two amino functions in positions 2 and 6, which in one possible embodiment are introduced in one reaction step  
15 together with the silyl group  $R^{12}$  on the nitrogen atom in position 9 and, during the further reaction according to the method of the invention, act as amino protective groups for the two amino functions in positions 2 and 6. A persilylated precursor of the  
20 general formula (5) may in this connection comprise up to 5 identical or different silyl radicals. 2,6-Diaminopurine derivatives of the general formula (5) having one to three silyl radicals are preferred, and those having three silyl radicals are very  
25 particularly preferred, especially having a silyl radical on the nitrogen in position 9 and a silyl radical on each of the two amino functions in positions 2 and 6.

30 The silyl radicals for  $R^{12}$  moreover usually comprise aliphatic and/or aromatic substituents each having from 1 to 20 C atoms, in particular each having from 1 to 10 C atoms, on the Si atom. Preferred radicals are those from the group comprising trimethylsilyl-,  
35 triethylsilyl-, triisopropylsilyl-, tert-butyl-  
dimethylsilyl- and tert-butyl-diphenylsilyl-. Trimethylsilyl- is particularly preferred.

The 2,6-diaminopurine derivatives of the general formula (5) which are silylated at least on the nitrogen atom in position 9 can also be employed as free amines in relation to the amine functions in positions 2 and 6, in unprotected form or in a form in which one or both primary amino groups are protected with other amino protective groups.

The radicals  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$ ,  $R^{11}$  may accordingly be independently of one another hydrogen or an amino protective group.

A selection of suitable amino protective groups can be found by the skilled worker in T.W. Greene, P.G.M. Wuts, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Wiley 1991, pp. 309-385. The amino protective groups preferably used in this connection are acyl radicals, acyloxycarbonyl radicals, alkyl radicals, arylalkyl radicals or silyl radicals.

Acyl radicals as amino protective group are moreover preferably derived from an aromatic or aliphatic carboxylic acid having from 2 to 20 C atoms, with particular preference for the radicals from the group comprising benzoyl-, acetyl- and formyl-.

Acyloxycarbonyl radicals as amino protective group preferably have in this connection from 2 to 20 C atoms, with particular preference for radicals from the group comprising tert-butyloxycarbonyl- (BOC-), 9-fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl- (Fmoc-) and benzyloxycarbonyl- (Z-).

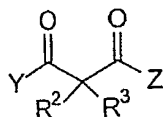
Alkyl radicals as amino protective group moreover preferably consist of from 1 to 20 C atoms, with particular preference for radicals from the group comprising methyl- and allyl-.

Arylalkyl radicals as amino protective group moreover preferably consist of from 1 to 20 C atoms, with particular preference for radicals from the group comprising benzyl- and 4-methoxybenzyl-.

5 Silyl radicals as amino protective group may in this connection comprise aliphatic and/or aromatic substituents each having from 1 to 20 C atoms, in particular each having from 1 to 10 C atoms, on the Si  
10 atom. Preferred radicals are those from the group comprising trimethylsilyl-, triethylsilyl-, triisopropylsilyl-, tert-butyldimethylsilyl- and tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-. Trimethylsilyl- is particularly preferred.

15 In a particularly preferred embodiment of the method of the invention,  $R^{12}$  and in each case one radical  $R^8$  or  $R^9$ , or  $R^{10}$  or  $R^{11}$ , of the amino functions in positions 2 and 6 are trimethylsilyl, and the respective other  
20 radicals  $R^8$  or  $R^9$ , or  $R^{10}$  or  $R^{11}$ , are hydrogen.

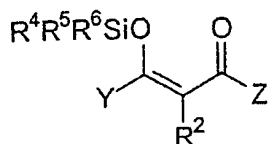
The 1,3-dicarbonyl compound present in the reaction is preferably a  $\beta$ -carbonyl carboxylic ester, in particular a  $\beta$ -keto carboxylic ester, a 1,3-diketone or a malonic  
25 acid derivative having from 5 to 20 C atoms according to the general formula (3)



Formula (3)

30 or a silyl derivative of a  $\beta$ -carbonyl carboxylic ester, in particular of a  $\beta$ -keto carboxylic ester of a 1,3-diketone or of a malonic acid derivative according to the general formula (4)

35



Formula (4)

- where Y and Z in the general formulae (3) and the  
 5 general formula 4 may be independently of one another  
 hydrogen, an alkyl radical having from 1 to 20 C atoms,  
 an aryl radical having from 6 to 20 C atoms or an  
 alkyloxy group having from 1 to 20 C atoms and
- 10  $\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  in the general formula (3) may be  
 independently of one another and  $\text{R}^2$  in the general  
 formula (4) may be hydrogen, an acyl radical of an  
 aromatic or aliphatic carboxylic acid having from 2 to  
 20 C atoms, an alkyl radical having from 1 to 20 C  
 15 atoms or an aryl radical having from 6 to 20 C atoms  
 and
- $\text{R}^4$ ,  $\text{R}^5$  and  $\text{R}^6$  in the general formula (4) may be  
 independently of one another an aliphatic or aromatic  
 20 radical having from 1 to 20 C atoms.

Particularly preferred 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds are  
 those from the group comprising methyl glyoxylate,  
 ethyl glyoxylate, methyl acetoacetate, ethyl  
 25 acetoacetate, tert-butyl acetoacetate, isobutyl  
 acetoacetate, isopropyl acetoacetate, n-propyl  
 acetoacetate, benzyl acetoacetate, methyl 2-  
 acetylacetoacetate, ethyl 2-acetylacetoacetate, tert-  
 butyl 2-acetylacetoacetate, methyl 3-oxopentanoate,  
 30 ethyl 3-oxopentanoate, tert-butyl 3-oxopentanoate,  
 methyl 3-oxohexanoate, ethyl 3-oxohexanoate,  
 acetylacetone, 2,4-hexanedione, 3,5-heptanedione,  
 dimethyl malonate, diethyl malonate, diisobutyl  
 malonate, diisopropyl malonate and di-tert-butyl  
 35 malonate.

Particularly preferred silyl derivatives of 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds are those from the group comprising methyl 3-trimethylsilyloxyacrylate, ethyl 3-trimethylsilyloxyacrylate, 4-trimethylsilyloxypent-3-en-2-one, 4-triethylsilyloxypent-3-en-2-one, 4-(tert-butyl-  
5 dimethylsilyloxy)pent-3-en-2-one, 4-(tert-butyl-diphenylsilyloxy)pent-3-en-2-one, methyl 3-trimethylsilyloxybut-2-enoate, ethyl 3-trimethylsilyloxybut-2-  
10 enoate, tert-butyl 3-trimethylsilyloxybut-2-enoate, methyl 3-trimethylsilyloxybut-2-enoate, ethyl 3-trimethylsilyloxybut-2-enoate and tert-butyl 3-trimethylsilyloxybut-2-enoate.

15 Preferred Lewis acids are trialkylsilyl halides and trialkylsilyl perfluoroalkanesulfonates. In this connection, iodotrimethylsilane and trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate are particularly preferred. Iodotrimethylsilane is very particularly preferred.

20 Solvents which can be used are generally all aprotic organic solvents. Examples of suitable solvents are methylene chloride (dichloromethane), 1,2-dichloroethane and acetonitrile. Methylene chloride  
25 (dichloromethane) and 1,2-dichloroethane are particularly preferred. Methylene chloride (dichloromethane) is very particularly preferred.

The reaction can in principle be carried out at any  
30 temperature, which is ordinarily restricted only by the properties of the solvent and the components employed (boiling point, melting point, solubility, etc).

The reaction is preferably carried out at a temperature  
35 between -5°C and the boiling point of the solvent used. A temperature between 0°C and +30°C is particularly preferably used.

The reaction is preferably carried out under atmospheric pressure.

Sugar units in the form of compounds of the general  
5 formula (2) which have proved to be particularly  
expedient are compounds having a leaving group  
 $X = \text{OCOR}^7$  (acyloxy radicals), where the  $-\text{COR}^7$  radical is  
derived from an aliphatic or aromatic carboxylic acid  
having from 1 to 20 C atoms, in particular acetic acid  
10 (acetoxy-), propionic acid, (propionyloxy-), n-butyric  
acid (n-butyryloxy-), trifluoroacetic acid  
(trifluoroacetoxy-) or benzoic acid (benzoyloxy-).

A number of known methods can be chosen for producing  
15 such compounds, and synthesis from 1,3-dioxolan-4-one  
derivatives inter alia has proved suitable.

In this connection, according to WO 92/14729 the  
lactone function is reduced with a selective reducing  
20 agent, and the product is reacted without isolation  
directly with an acylating agent such as, for example,  
acetic anhydride or benzoyl chloride. Examples of  
suitable reducing agents are diisobutylaluminum hydride  
(DIBAL-H) or lithium tri(tert-butoxy)aluminum hydride  
25 (LTTBA).

The compounds of the type of general formula (2) are  
present in the thus prepared crude products at about  
40% to 70%. Byproducts and further constituents of the  
30 crude products which can in this connection be  
identified are inter alia 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds,  
especially  $\beta$ -keto carboxylic esters such as, for  
example, tert-butyl acetoacetate or isobutyl  
acetoacetate.

35 It has emerged as particularly advantageous for the  
starting compounds of the general formula 2 which have  
been prepared according to WO 92/14729 to be subjected  
to the silyl Hilbert-Johnson reaction without previous

removal of the contained 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds from the crude products. The 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds introduced into the reaction mixture in this way can thus have the inventive effect directly when the method  
5 of the invention is carried out, the reaction of compounds of the type of general formula 2 with silylated 2,6-diaminopurine derivatives of the general formula 5 in the presence of Lewis acids.

10 The comparative experiment demonstrates that when 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds are removed from the precursor of the general formula (2) prepared according to WO 92/14729, for example by chromatography (Example 4), the subsequent reaction with the silylated 2,6-  
15 diaminopurine of the general formula (5) results in only a very low yield of the desired product of the general formula 1 as part of a virtually inseparable complex product mixture (Example 5).

20 By contrast, the desired product is obtained in a high yield and purity through the deliberate addition according to the invention of 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds or their silylated derivatives to the purified compound of the type of general formula (2).

25 It is possible by the method of the invention for 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds or their silylated derivatives to be introduced into the reaction mixture for the glycosylation either by deliberate addition or through  
30 the choice of an appropriate synthesis of the starting material of the general formula (2), and for the inventive effect to be achieved.

The described silyl Hilbert-Johnson reaction always  
35 results in two main products which differ in their relative stereochemistry. As already described in WO 97/21706, the stereoselectivity (cis/trans) is only very low owing to the absence of a 2' substituent (sugar numbering).

In contrast to the teaching of WO 97/21706, no dependence of the cis/trans selectivity on the reaction temperature was observable in the reaction of the invention of compounds of the type of general formula (2) with silylated 2,6-diaminopurine. The isomer ratio found when the temperature varied in a range between -78°C and +25°C is constant within the scope of insignificant variations.

10

However, surprisingly, a significant effect on the cis/trans selectivity was observable as a function of the Lewis acid used (cf. Table 2): whereas on use of iodotrimethylsilane the cis isomer usually represents the main product (cis/trans ratio between 1.5:1 and 2.5:1), the main product found on use of trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate was the trans isomer (cis/trans ratio between 0.7:1 and 0.8:1).

15

20 The reaction mixtures after the method of the invention are expediently worked up by initial hydrolysis with water, aqueous acid or alkali. This entails hydrolysis both of the Lewis acid used and, depending on the workup conditions, where appropriate, also simultaneously of the amino protective groups of the reaction products formed, so that free amino functions result in positions 2 and 6. It is also possible to choose the hydrolysis conditions, depending on the desired final product, so that the amino protective groups are retained in positions 2 and 6.

30

Silyl protective groups such as, for example, trimethylsilyl-, are eliminated even with dilute acid at room temperature, whereas acyl radicals such as, for example, benzoyl- are cleaved only by heating in a basic medium or by reaction with ammonia or amines.

35

The hydrolytic workup is typically carried out first in an acidic pH range (pH 0 to 3). Byproducts and



impurities can be removed by extraction with an organic solvent, in particular methylene chloride, 1,2-dichloroethane, toluene, hexane, heptane, THF or diethyl ether. The product is then transferred into the organic phase by adding aqueous alkali, in particular aqueous solutions of sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate or potassium carbonate and renewed extraction with an organic solvent, in particular the solvents mentioned above.

10

After removal of the organic solvent by distillation, the product is obtained and can then be further purified where appropriate by further steps, in particular recrystallization or chromatography.

15 The concluding aqueous hydrolysis accordingly leads to reaction products of the general formula (1) in which the radicals  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  may be independently of one another hydrogen or an amino protective group, in particular to those reaction products of the general formula (1) in which all the radicals  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are hydrogen.

20 In a preferred embodiment of the method of the invention optically pure reaction products can be prepared having the optical configurations of the general formulae (1a), (1b), (1c) and (1d), in which all the radicals  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are hydrogen, by the selection of appropriately optically configured precursors. The method can be used very particularly preferably for producing products having the optical configuration of the general formula 1a in which case all the radicals  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are hydrogen.

25 During the workup of the compounds produced by the method of the invention it is possible to achieve a further enrichment of the desired isomer (usually the cis isomer in the optical configuration of the general formulae 1a or 1c) in particular by crystallization or column chromatography. In this connection, especially when the method of the invention is implemented

industrially, crystallization will be preferred for reasons of cost.

Thus, the invention further relates to a method for purifying by recrystallization the compounds of the general formula (1) obtained by the method of the invention.

Since the products of the general formula (1) are highly polar compounds having relatively high melting points, polar solvents such as alcohols, ethers or esters having 1-10 C atoms are particularly suitable for the recrystallization.

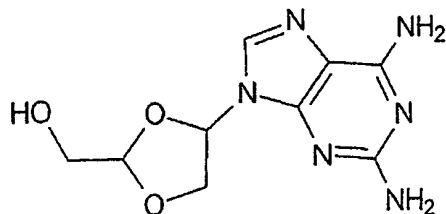
Thus, for example isopropanol is particularly preferred as solvent for the recrystallization of isobutyrate of the general formula (1) where  $R^1 = (H_3C)_2CHCO-$ .

A single crystallization of the mixture (cis/trans ~ 60-70:30-40) results in a product which has a cis isomer content of between 97 and 99% (cf. Example 4). It is possible by renewed recrystallization to enrich the cis isomer content to > 99.5%.

The methods used to produce (non OH-protected) [4-(2,6-diamino-9H-purin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methanol derivatives of the general formula 1 where  $R^1$  is hydrogen are those familiar to the skilled worker for eliminating the appropriate OH protective group.

A selection of methods is described in particular in T.W. Greene, P.G.M. Wuts, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Wiley 1991, pp. 10-117.

Thus, the invention further relates to the use of the compounds of the general formula (1) obtained by the method of the invention for producing compounds of the general formula (5)



Formula (5).

This generally takes place by eliminating the hydroxyl  
5 protective groups.

In a particularly preferred variant, the compounds of  
the general formula (1) already employed are those in  
which the amino protective groups have already been  
10 eliminated by the method described above, and  
accordingly all the radicals  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  are  
hydrogen.

The compounds of the general formula (5) may be  
15 obtained in racemic form or in optically pure form. The  
products of the general formula (1) produced in  
optically pure form according to the invention can in  
particular be converted into optically pure compounds  
of the general formula (5).

20 In a particularly preferred use of the products  
produced according to the invention, it is possible in  
this way to produce (2R,4R)-[4-(2,6-diamino-9H-purin-9-  
yl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methanol [(-)-DAPD].

25 Preferred methods for eliminating acyl radicals as OH  
protective group are reaction with ammonia or aliphatic  
amines, basic aqueous hydrolysis or reaction with  
alcoholates such as, for example, sodium methoxide.

30

### Examples

(The Greek letter " $\underline{\Sigma}$ " occurring in some examples  
designates a stereocenter whose absolute configuration  
35 has not been established)

Example 1: (Silylation of 2,6-diaminopurine)

75 g of 2,6-diaminopurine, 17.8 g of ammonium sulfate and 1451 g of hexamethyldisilazane were introduced into a 4 l three-necked flask. The suspension was heated to reflux with stirring (refluxing started at 108°C) and kept there for 3-4 h, with the reflux temp. rising to 122°C and the mixture becoming clear. The solution was cooled somewhat (to approx. 80°C) and vacuum was slowly applied. The excess hexamethyldisilazane was subsequently distilled off up to a bottom temp. of 85°C/5 mbar. GC analysis of the residue showed the following composition: 86.3% tris(trimethylsilyl)-2,6-diaminopurine, 0.5% trimethylsilyl-2,6-diaminopurine, 0.9% bis(trimethylsilyl)-2,6-diaminopurine, 10.0% bis(trimethylsilyl)sulfate, 0.3% hexamethyldisilazane. The residue was dissolved in dry methylene chloride. The amount was calculated in this case so that an approx. 1 molar solution resulted.

Example 2: (Preparation of (2R-4 $\overline{E}$ )-4-acetoxy-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane)



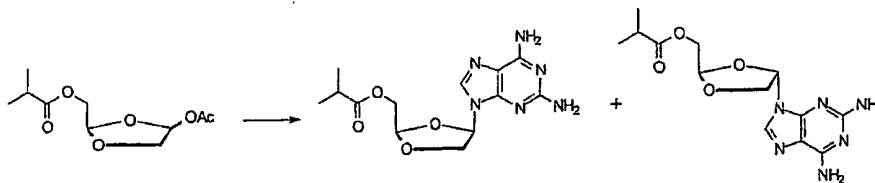
316.2 g of a 1.1 molar solution of  $\text{LiAlH}(\text{OtBu})_3$  in THF and 142 g of THF were introduced into a dry flask and cooled to -5°C. 53.0 g of (2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-one were added dropwise over the course of 45 min. The mixture was warmed to 25°C, 33.7 g of 4-dimethylaminopyridine were added and the mixture was stirred for 1 h. It was again cooled to -5°C and then 209 g of acetic anhydride were added dropwise at this temperature. The mixture was stirred at -5 to 0°C for 15 h.

It was then quenched by adding 415 g of 15% strength  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  solution and diluted with 400 g of water. The THF was substantially removed by distillation in vacuo and then 480 g of ethyl acetate were added. The mixture was thoroughly shaken and the phases were separated. The aqueous phase was back-extracted once with ethyl acetate, and the combined organic phases were washed with water and  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution. The solvent was distilled off in vacuo, and the product was obtained as an orange-colored liquid (yield 69.0 g with a content of 65%, corresponding to 70% of theory). The product is obtained as cis/trans mixture with contents between 40 and 70% (GC) by this method. The cis/trans ratio is between 2.8 and 3.6. Further constituents present are, inter alia, tert-butyl acetoacetate (about 8 to about 27%) and tert-butyl 2-acetylacetoacetate (about 6% to about 15%).

Example 3: (Purification of (2R-4 $\overline{\text{S}}$ )-4-acetoxy-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane by column chromatography)

30 g of a product prepared as in Example 2 with a content of 42.5% were chromatographed on 200 g of silica gel (mobile phase n-heptane/ethyl acetate 4:1). The product-containing fractions were combined and the solvent was removed in vacuo. 14 g of colorless liquid were obtained. The GC content was 79.5% (yield 88%).

Example 4: (Preparation of cis- and trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane)



105.1 g of (2R-4 $\overline{E}$ )-4-acetoxy-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane with a content of 55.3% (13.2% tert-butyl acetoacetate and 6.3% tert-butyl 2-acetylacetoacetate; this corresponds to 0.48 mol of 1,3-dicarbonyl compound  
5 per mole of dioxolane) were introduced into 540 ml of methylene chloride. A solution of 19.8 g of tert-butyl acetoacetate in 120 ml of methylene chloride and 275 ml of a 1.0 molar solution of tris(trimethylsilyl)-2,6-diaminopurine in methylene chloride (from Example 1)  
10 were likewise added. The solution was cooled to 0°C and, at this temperature, a solution of 125.0 g of iodotrimethylsilane (content 95.8%) in 250 ml of methylene chloride was added dropwise over the course of 20 min. The mixture was then stirred at 0°C for 1 h,  
15 warmed to 25°C and stirred at this temperature for 15 h. 1 l of a 10% strength Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution was added for quenching, and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was back-extracted twice with methylene chloride. The  
20 combined organic phases were washed with 10% strength Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution and water and filtered through kieselguhr. The solution was then concentrated to about 1000 ml. HPLC analysis of the solution showed 67.8% cis-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-  
25 yl)-1,3-dioxolane and 31.7% trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane (isomer ratio 2.1:1; HPLC area %). The solution was mixed with 750 ml of 0.5 N HCl and stirred for 30 min. The phases were separated and the aqueous  
30 phase was washed four times with methylene chloride. After renewed addition of 500 ml of methylene chloride, the pH was adjusted to 8-9 by adding 10% strength Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution, and the mixture was stirred for 15 min. The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was  
35 back-extracted with methylene chloride. The methylene chloride was substantially distilled off, and 1 l of isopropanol was added. Distillation was continued until the distillate temperature reached 80°C. Precipitated product was dissolved by adding a

further 900 ml of isopropanol at the boiling point. The solution was cooled to 25°C over the course of 2 h and then stirred for 1 h, and the crystals which had separated out were filtered off with suction. They were  
5 then washed with isopropanol and dried in vacuo at 60°C.

35.2 g of colorless crystals which, according to NMR analysis, contained 1 mol of isopropanol in addition to (2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-  
10 1,3-dioxolane. The contents by HPLC were 98.0% cis- and 1.6% trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane. This corresponds to a yield of 36.1% of cis isomer based on (2R-4 $\Xi$ )-4-acetoxy-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane.

15 Recrystallization from isopropanol results in pure cis isomer with a content of 99.6% (recrystallization yield 90%).

Example 5: (Comparative example)

20 9.3 ml of a 1.0 molar solution of tris(trimethylsilyl)-2,6-diaminopurine in methylene chloride (from Example 1) were cooled to 0°C. The solution of 2.52 g of (2R-4 $\Xi$ )-4-acetoxy-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane from Example 3 with a content of 79.5% was  
25 added. At 0 to 5°C, a solution of 4.0 g of iodotrimethylsilane was added, and the mixture was then warmed to 25°C and stirred for 15 h. It was hydrolyzed with 10% strength Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution. The phases were then separated and the organic phase was analyzed by HPLC.

30 HPLC of the organic phase showed in addition to a large number of byproducts 1.6% 2,6-diaminopurine and 34.2% cis- and 30.4% trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane.

35 Example 6:

The procedure was analogous to Example 5 with the difference that a solution of 1.16 g of tert-butyl acetoacetate in 5 ml of methylene chloride were added before the addition of the iodotrimethylsilane.

HPLC showed no 2,6-diaminopurine and 67.8% cis- and 31.7% trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane.

5 Example 7:

The procedure was analogous to Example 5 with the difference that a solution of 0.9 g of tert-butyl 3-trimethylsilyloxy-2-butenate in 5 ml of methylene chloride was added before the addition of the  
10 iodotrimethylsilane.

HPLC showed 0.5% of 2,6-diaminopurine and 62.6% cis- and 33.6% trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane.

15 Example 8:

10.3 ml of a 0.93 molar solution of tris(trimethylsilyl)-2,6-diaminopurine in methylene chloride (from Example 1) were introduced into a dry flask.

3.97 g of (2R-4 $\Xi$ )-4-acetoxy-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane (cf. Example 2) with a content of 50.4% and a content of 17.1% tert-butyl acetoacetate and 7.5% tert-butyl 2-acetylacetoacetate (this corresponds to 0.67 mol of 1,3-dicarbonyl compound per mole of dioxolane) were dissolved in 20 ml of methylene  
20 chloride and added. At 0°C, a solution of 4.31 g of iodotrimethylsilane in 10 ml of methylene chloride was added. The mixture was warmed to 25°C and stirred for 15 h. It was then hydrolyzed with 10% strength Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution.

30 The phases were separated and the organic phase is analyzed by HPLC.

The HPLC showed no 2,6-diaminopurine and 58.2% cis- and 28.0% trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane.

35

Example 9:

The procedure was analogous to Example 8 but using 3.40 g of (2R-4 $\Xi$ )-4-acetoxy-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane with a content of 58.9% (9.0% tert-butyl



acetoacetate and 8.7% tert-butyl 2-acetylacetoacetate; this corresponds to 0.40 mol of 1,3-dicarbonyl compound per mole of dioxolane) with the difference that 0.5 mol eq of methyl acetoacetate was added instead of tert-butyl acetoacetate.

HPLC showed no 2,6-diaminopurine and 59.5% cis- and 27.1% trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane.

10 Example 10:

The procedure was analogous to Example 9 with the difference that no further addition of a 1,3-dicarbonyl compound was made (i.e. only the proportion of 0.4 mol of 1,3-dicarbonyl compound derived from the precursor per mole of dioxolane is present).

HPLC showed 8.9% 2,6-diaminopurine and 45.9% cis- and 28.8% trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane.

20 Example 11:

The procedure was analogous to Example 4 but using 49.3 g of (2R-4 $\Xi$ )-4-acetoxy-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane with a content of 58.9% (9.0% tert-butyl acetoacetate and 8.7% tert-butyl 2-acetylacetoacetate; this corresponds to 0.40 mol of 1,3-dicarbonyl compound per mole of dioxolane) with the difference that 0.5 mol eq of acetylacetone were added instead of tert-butyl acetoacetate.

30 HPLC analysis of the crude product showed 57.1% cis-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane and 27.1% trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxy-methyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane (isomer ratio 2.1:1; HPLC area%).

35 Crystallization from isopropanol resulted in 17.7 g of colorless crystals which, according to NMR analysis, comprised 1 mol of isopropanol in addition to (2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane. The contents by HPLC were 97.5% cis- and

2.2% trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane. This corresponds to a yield of 36.1% of cis isomer based on (2R-4 $\equiv$ )-4-acetoxy-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane.

- 5 Recrystallization from isopropanol resulted in a pure cis isomer with a content of 99.8% (recrystallization yield 90%).

10 Table 1: Hilbert-Johnson reaction in the presence of various 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds (all reactions in methylene chloride in the presence of 2.5 mol eq of iodotrimethylsilane):

Example	TBAA + TBAAA content in dioxolane acetate [mol eq]	Addition	Mol eq	cis isomer [area %]	trans isomer [area %]
5	0.045	-	-	34.2	30.4
6	0.045	TBAA	0.85	67.8	31.7
7	0.045	TMS-TBAA	0.50	62.6	33.6
8	0.67	-	-	58.2	28.0
9	0.40	ACM	0.5	59.5	27.1
10	0.4	-	-	45.9	28.8
11	0.4	AcAc	0.5	57.1	27.1

TBAA = tert-butyl acetoacetate;

- 15 TBAAA = tert-butyl 2-acetylacetoacetate

TMS-TBAA = tert-butyl 3-trimethylsilyloxybut-2-enoate

Example 12:

- 20 The procedure was analogous to Example 8 with the difference that 1,2-dichloroethane was used instead of methylene chloride as solvent.

HPLC showed no 2,6-diaminopurine and 53.1% cis- and 29.9% trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane.

Example 13:

The procedure was analogous to Example 8 with the difference that acetonitrile was used instead of methylene chloride as solvent. In the workup, methylene chloride was added in order to extract the product. HPLC showed no 2,6-diaminopurine and 45.3% cis- and 36.4% trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane.

10 Example 14:

The procedure was analogous to Example 8 with the difference that trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate was used instead of iodotrimethylsilane as Lewis acid. HPLC showed no 2,6-diaminopurine and 33.7% cis- and 47.5% trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane.

Example 15:

20 The procedure was analogous to Example 14 with the difference that 1,2-dichloroethane was used instead of methylene chloride as solvent. HPLC showed no 2,6-diaminopurine and 31.7% cis- and 40.9% trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane.

Table 2: Hilbert-Johnson reaction in various solvents and with various Lewis acids:

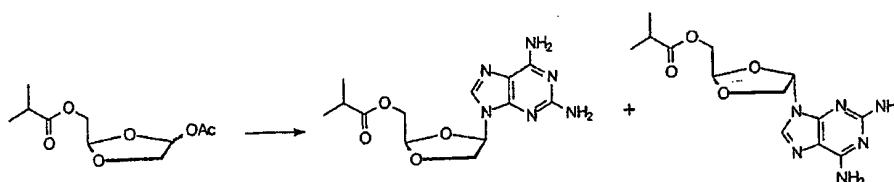
Example	TBAA + TBAAA present in dioxolane acetate [mol eq]	Solvent	Lewis acid [2.5 mol eq]	cis isomer [area %]	trans isomer [area %]
12	0.67	1,2-DCE	TMSI	53.1	29.9
13	0.67	MeCN	TMSI	45.3	36.4
14	0.67	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	TMSOTf	33.7	47.5
15	0.67	1,2-DCE	TMSOTf	31.7	40.9

30 TBAA = tert-butyl acetoacetate;

TBAAA = tert-butyl 2-acetylacetoacetate  
 1,2-DCE = 1,2-dichloroethane  
 MeCN = acetonitrile  
 TMSOTf = trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate  
 5 (trimethylsilyl triflate)

Example 16: (Preparation of cis- and trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane)

10



48.0 g of (2R-4 $\Xi$ )-4-acetoxy-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane with a content of 60.5% (9.0% tert-butyl acetoacetate and 3.1% tert-butyl 2-acetylacetoacetate; this corresponds to 0.28 mol of 1,3-dicarbonyl compound per mole of dioxolane) were introduced into 520 ml of methylene chloride. 14.8 g of tert-butyl acetoacetate and 179.8 g of 0.8 molal solution of tris(trimethylsilyl)-2,6-diaminopurine in methylene chloride (from Example 1) were added. The solution was cooled to 0°C and, at this temperature, a solution of 62.6 g of iodotrimethylsilane (content 98%) in 125 ml of methylene chloride was added dropwise over the course of 20 min. The mixture was then stirred at 0 to 10°C for 20 h.

The reaction mixture was added dropwise to a solution of 34.2 g of 20% strength hydrochloric acid in 725 g of water at 0 to 10°C. The mixture was warmed to 25°C and stirred for 15 min.

The phases were separated and the organic phase was back-extracted once with 125 ml of 0.5 N hydrochloric acid. The combined aqueous phases were washed twice with 100 ml of methylene chloride each time. Then,

after addition of a further 474 ml of methylene chloride, the pH was adjusted to 9.0 by adding 700 g of a 10% strength sodium carbonate solution.

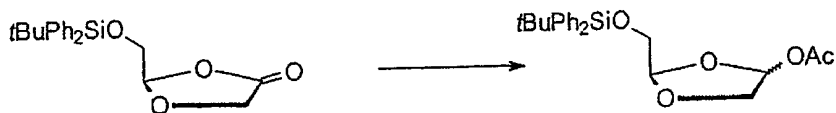
The mixture was stirred at 25°C for 1 h, and the phases were separated. The aqueous phase was back-extracted twice with 123 ml of methylene chloride each time, and the combined organic phases were washed once with 200 ml of water.

Removal of the solvent in vacuo resulted in 27.6 g of yellowish solid.

HPLC analysis showed 71.2% cis-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxy-methyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolan and 26.5% trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane (isomer ratio 2.7:1; HPLC area %; crude yield 49%).

The crude product was recrystallized from isopropanol. 16.2 g of colorless crystals were obtained and contained, according to NMR analysis, 1 mol of isopropanol in addition to (2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane. The contents according to HPLC were 99.0% cis- and 0.9% trans-(2R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane. This corresponds to a yield of 33.3% of cis isomer based on (2R-4 $\Xi$ )-4-acetoxy-2-isobutyryloxy-methyl-1,3-dioxolane.

Example 17: (Preparation of (2R-4 $\Xi$ )-4-acetoxy-2-tert-butylidiphenylsilyloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane)



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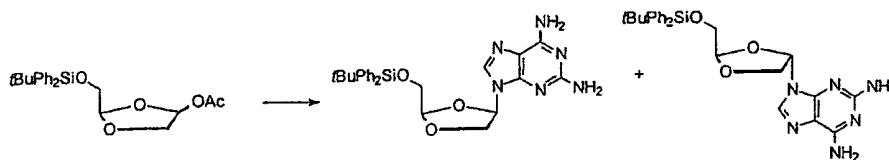
98.4 g of  $\text{LiAlH}(\text{OtBu})_3$  and 964 g of THF were introduced into a dry flask and cooled to -10°C. 98.5 g of (2R)-2-tert-butylidiphenylsilyloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-one were added dropwise over the course of 45 min. The mixture was warmed to 25°C, 33.7 g of 4-

35

dimethylaminopyridine were added, and the mixture was stirred for 1 h. It was again cooled to -10°C and then 209 g of acetic anhydride were added dropwise at this temperature. The mixture was stirred at -10 to 0°C for 5 15 h.

It was then quenched by adding 415 g of 15% strength NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution and diluted with 400 g of water. The THF was substantially removed by distillation in vacuo and then 480 g of ethyl acetate were added. The mixture was 10 thoroughly shaken and the phases were separated. The aqueous phase was back-extracted once with ethyl acetate, and the combined organic phases were washed with water and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution. The solvent was distilled off in vacuo, and the product was obtained as 15 an orange-colored oil (yield 110.7 g with 70% content corresponding to 70% of theory).

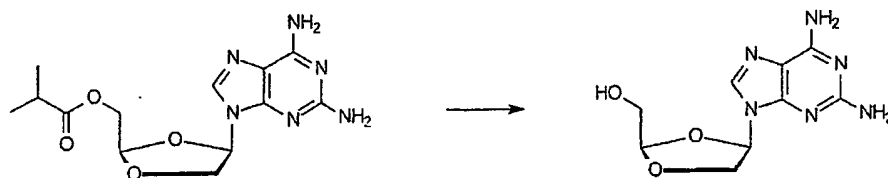
Example 18: (Preparation of cis- and trans-(2R)-2-tert-butyl  
diphenylsilyloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-  
20 1,3-dioxolane)



27.5 g of (2R-4-≡)-4-acetoxy-2-tert-butyl diphenylsilyl-  
25 loxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane with a content of 70.0% (11.2%  
tert-butyl acetoacetate and 5.3% tert-butyl 2-  
acetylacetoacetate; this corresponds to 0.50 mol of  
1,3-dicarbonyl compound per mole of dioxolane) were  
introduced into 96 ml of methylene chloride. A solution  
30 of 5.4 g of tert-butyl acetoacetate in 21 ml of  
methylene chloride and 50 ml of a 1.0 molar solution of  
tris(trimethylsilyl)-2,6-diaminopurine in methylene  
chloride (see Example 1) were likewise added. The  
solution was cooled to 0°C and, at this temperature, a  
35 solution of 22.6 g of iodotrimethylsilane (content

95.8%) in 45 ml of methylene chloride was added dropwise over the course of 20 min. The mixture was then stirred at 0°C for 1 h, warmed to 25°C and stirred at this temperature for 15 h. It was quenched by adding  
5 250 ml of a 10% strength Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution and stirred for 10 min. The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was back-extracted twice with methylene chloride. The combined organic phases were washed with 10% strength Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution and water and filtered through  
10 kieselguhr. The solvent was removed in vacuo to result in 13.5 g of yellowish solid.  
HPLC analysis of the product showed 65.8% cis-(2R)-2-tert-butyl-diphenylsilyloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane and 33.4% trans-(2R)-2-tert-butyl-  
15 diphenylsilyloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diaminopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane (isomer ratio 2.0:1; HPLC area %). This corresponds to a yield of cis isomer of 40%.

Example 19: (Preparation of [(2R,4R)-[4-(2,6-diamino-  
20 9H-purin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methanol [(-)-DAPD])



31.05 g of (2R,4R)-2-isobutyryloxymethyl-4-(2,6-diam-  
25 inopurin-9-yl)-1,3-dioxolane × 2-propanol (cf. Example 4) were dissolved in 310 ml of NH<sub>3</sub>-saturated methanol. The solution was stirred at 25°C for 15 h, and the solvent was distilled off in vacuo. The residue was recrystallized from ethanol/water. 17.10 g (83%) of  
30 (-)-DAPD were obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (360 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ = 3.61 (dd, J<sub>1</sub> = 6.0 Hz, J<sub>2</sub> = 3.2 Hz; CH<sub>2</sub>OH); 4.20 (dd, J<sub>1</sub> = 9.5 Hz, J<sub>2</sub> = 5.5 Hz; 1H-C(5')); 4.45 (dd, J<sub>1</sub> = 9.5 Hz, J<sub>2</sub> = 1.8 Hz; 1H-C(5')); 5.05 (Ψt, J = 3.2 Hz; 1H-C(2')); 5.15 (Ψt, J = 6.0 Hz;  
35 CH<sub>2</sub>OH); 5.83 (s; 2H-NH<sub>2</sub>); 6.21 (dd, J<sub>1</sub> = 5.5 Hz,

- 32 -

$J_2 = 1.8 \text{ Hz}$ ;  $1\text{H-C}(4')$ ;  $5.83 \text{ (s; } 2\text{H-NH}_2\text{)}$ ;  $7.87 \text{ (s; } 1\text{H-C}(8)\text{)}$ .